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## NEW MAPS.

### AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—Kaffa. Routen der Expedition von Mylius-Bieber. 1905. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Aufgenommen von Friedrich J. Bieber. Supplement to "Das Hochland von Südäthiopien," by F. J. Bieber. *Petermanns Mitt.*, Vol. 54, Nos. 4 and 5. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1908.

A map of the extreme southern part of Abyssinia giving the routes of the expedition and a large number of new geographical names. The distribution of the conspicuous types of vegetation shown in colours. From Mount Butta, the highest summit (12,000 feet), the whole of Kaffa may be seen.

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CONGO STATE.—Carte d'une Partie du Katanga. Scale, 1:1,600,000, or 25.2 statute miles to an inch. Supplements a paper, "Quelques Faits à Propos de la Formation des Pépites d'Or," by H. Buttgenbach. H. Vaillant-Carmanne, Liège, 1906.

A black-and-white sketch map showing the distribution of copper, gold, and iron, in that part of Katanga between 10° 30' — 12° S. and 25° — 28° E.

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EGYPT-TURKEY.—Map Showing Turko-Egyptian Boundary of Oct. 1, 1906. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. 29° 30' — 31° 50' N.; 33° 40' — 35° 10' E. Supplements the "Report on the Delimitation of the Turko-Egyptian Boundary between the Vilayet of the Hejaz and the Peninsula of Sinai (June-September, 1906)." Survey Department of Egypt, Cairo, 1908.

The topography is shown in brown. The boundary line extends from the Mediterranean at Rafa to the northwest shore of the Gulf of Akaba.

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GOLD COAST.—Gold Coast. Scale, 1:125,000, or 1.9 statute miles to an inch. Sheets 72-I (Aluakru), 72-V-II (Axim). Published under the direction of Major F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., Director of Surveys, London, 1907. Selling agents, W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, and Edward Stanford, London. (Price, 2s. a sheet.)

The positions of mining concessions on the Axim sheet have been revised (1908) and supersede those on the Sekondi sheet.

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(a) ITALIAN SOMALILAND.—Schizzo Provvisorio dei Nuovi Confini tra l'Abissinia e la Somalia e Dancalia Italiane. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. *Boll. della Soc. Geog. Ital.*, Series 4, Vol. 9, No. 7, Rome, 1908.

(b) ERITREA-ABYSSINIA.—Secondo l'Accordo Italo-Etiopico, 16 Maggio 1908. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. *Boll. della Soc. Geog. Ital.*, Series 4, Vol. 9, No. 7, Rome, 1908.

(a) shows the inland boundary of Italian Somaliland as determined by the recent agreement between Italy and Abyssinia and the protocol of May 5, 1894, between Italy and Great Britain; (b) shows the new boundary of southwestern Eritrea as changed by the Italian-Abyssinian agreement of May 16, 1908.

MOROCCO.—Itinéraires dans le Haut Atlas Marocain. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. By Louis Gentil. *La Géographie*, Vol. 17, No. 3, Paris, 1908.

Supplements Gentil's paper descriptive of these explorations. It is a fine detailed map of his routes through the High Atlas with tints showing the geology along the routes and for a considerable distance on both sides of them.

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BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—Sketch of the country between Kitui and the Tana River. Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.78 statute miles to an inch. By Capt. L. Aylmer. *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 32, No. 1, London, July, 1908.

The tracing of the course of the Tiva River below Ikutha is new. There were so few prominences above the general level that an effective plane-table survey could not be made.

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DAHOMÉY.—Carte Géologique du Dahomey et Dependances. Scale, 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch. By Henry Hubert. *La Géographie*, Vol. 17, No. 5, Paris, 1908.

The author collected his data on his journeys in 1904-06, his routes aggregating 7,000 kilometers. He has also used material collected by other explorers. Two profiles give geological sections.

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SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—Recent Explorations in Southern Nigeria. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.89 statute miles to an inch. By Lieut. E. A. Steel. *Geog. Jour.*, Vol. 32, No. 1, London, 1908.

Between 1904 and 1908 a large tract of unexplored country, about 3,500 square miles in area, in the hinterland of Southern Nigeria, was brought under British control. The map and the article which it illustrates, "Exploration in Southern Nigeria," by Lieut. Steel, deal with the part of this region lying between the Niger and Cross rivers. The map shows in red a large number of routes followed by the British expeditions, marks the drainage features and locates the government stations.

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TOGO.—Eisenbahn- und Baumwollkarte von Togo. Scale, 1:3,200,000, or 50 statute miles to an inch. *Beihefte zum Tropenpflanzer*, Vol. 9, No. 3, Berlin, 1908.

A black-and-white map showing railroads, areas adapted for cotton culture and cotton markets.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—Eisenbahn- und Baumwollkarte von Deutsch-Ostafrika. *Beihefte zum Tropenpflanzer*, Vol. 9, No. 3, Berlin, 1908.

Gives information similar to that appearing on the map of Togo, above.

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MOBANGI-SHARI-CHAD.—Zones des cultures de la province d'Oubangui-Chari-Tchad. Scale, 1:7,500,000, or 118.35 statute miles to an inch. *Annales de Géog.*, Vol. 17, No. 92, Paris, 1908.

The northern limits of the large cultivation of crops in this region to the south and southeast of Lake Chad are given; also, areas in which the live-stock industries are most important. Based upon A. Chevalier's economic map in his "L'Afrique Centrale Française."

## AMERICA.

## HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, July, 1908.—On the reverse the description, with charts, of West Indian Hurricanes is reprinted from H. O. Publication, No. 86, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, Vol. 1, Fifth Edition, 1901.

## U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

UNITED STATES.—Map of Alaska Showing the Known Distribution of Mineral Resources. Scale, 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. Compiled under the direction of Alfred H. Brooks. U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, 1907.

Supplements *Bull.* 345 (U. S. Geol. Sur.), on "Mineral Resources of Alaska; report on Progress of Investigations in 1907." A map in colours giving very clearly the results of our present knowledge as to the distribution of gold, copper, tin, coal, petroleum, marble, and gypsum.

CANADA.—Map of the Yukon Territory. Scale, 1:2,027,520, or 32 statute miles to an inch. Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1906.

Illustrates the summary reports of R. G. McConnell, Jos. Keele, and C. Cam-sell in 1905. Elevations are in feet above sea-level, and the distribution of gold, silver, copper, and coal is shown.

CANADA.—Special Map of Rossland, British Columbia. Scale, 1:4,800, or 400 feet to an inch. By W. H. Boyd. Department of Mines, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, 1908.

Surface forms are shown by brown contours, with twenty feet interval. The plan of the town of Rossland and the distribution of the mines around it are given with much detail on this large scale.

ARGENTINA.—Twelve maps of the Republic (each 5 by 4 in.) showing in colours, with titles and explanatory matter in German, (1) the nine climatic regions, (2) the annual mean isotherms reduced to sea-level, (3) distribution of temperature in summer, (4) distribution of temperature in winter, (5) iso-amplitudes, (6) mean annual iso-anomalies or deviation of the observed mean temperature of the year from the normal temperature, (7) mean annual distribution of temperature, (8) distribution of vegetation, (9) rain zones, (10) rain distribution in winter, (11) rain distribution in summer, (12) annual rain distribution. *Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Akademischen Vereinigung zu Buenos Aires* 1899-1904. Buenos Aires, 1908 (?)

These instructive maps illustrate an article by Dr. Josef Chavanne, "Die Temperatur- und Regenverhältnisse Argentiniens."

CHILE.—The following charts on a scale of 1:250,000, or 3.9 statute miles to an inch, have been received from the Comisión Chilena de Límites, Santiago. Each sheet is accompanied by a sketch of the triangulation on which it is based:

Bio-Bio, Cautin.—38° — 39° S.; 70° 30' — 72° W. Heights in meters above sea-level.

Linares, Ñuble.—36° — 37° S.; 70° 10' — 72° 10' W.

## ASIA.

The following maps appear in the Annual Report for 1907 of Mr. P. D. Warren, Surveyor-General of Ceylon:

CEYLON.—Scale, 1:1,013,760, or 16 statute miles to an inch. Shows in colours the railroads, principal and minor roads and cart tracks, and block surveys to date.

CEYLON.—(3 sheets.) Scale, 4 miles to an inch. Block survey in (1) Southern Province, (2) Province of Uva, and (3) North-central Province. Show crown lands, settled areas, areas in which settlement is sanctioned, etc.

CEYLON.—Negombo Railway in Course of Construction. Scale, 1 mile to an inch. Shows results of the surveys along the route of the railroad.

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INDIA.—Map of the Calcutta Earthquake of 29th September, 1906. Scale, 1:1,013,760, or 16 statute miles to an inch. Supplements Report by C. S. Middlemiss, Superintendent Geol. Survey of India. "Two Calcutta Earthquakes of 1906" (*Rec. Geol. Survey of India*, Vol. 36, Part 3), Calcutta, 1908.

The more important of these two earthquakes was that of September 29, which caused slight damage to many Calcutta buildings. The outer limits of the shock, as felt, coincided roughly with the outer dotted line on the map, embracing about 50,000 square miles. The intensity at various places is indicated in terms of the Rossi-Forel scale.

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JAPAN.—Formosa. About 17.5 statute miles to an inch. Supplement to "Eine Reise in das Innere der Insel Formosa und die erste Besteigung des Nitakayama (Mount Morrison)." By Dr. K. Th. Stöpel. *Deutscher Wissenschaftlicher Verein zu Buenos Aires*, Buenos Aires, 1905.

Gives an important amount of new data along the routes followed by Stöpel in the partly explored eastern half of the island. The map shows that in 1898 more than half of the island was still unexplored. The distribution of gold, coal, petroleum, camphor, and agricultural products is indicated.

## AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Australia Showing the Extent as far as Known of the Great Artesian Basin and an Artesian Area in West Australia. Scale, 600 statute miles to an inch. Illustrates "Problems of the Artesian Water Supply of Australia: With Special Reference to Professor Gregory's Theory." By E. F. Pittman. Geological Survey of New South Wales, Sydney, 1908.

Mr. Pittman is Government Geologist of New South Wales. The Great Artesian Basin, extending over the northern part of New South Wales, a section of South Australia and a large part of Queensland, is shown in blue. This area is covered with inclined beds of porous sandstone occupying a more or less basin-shaped hollow with a floor formed by igneous rocks and altered sediments which are practically impervious to water. A thick series of impermeable shales and clays covers the porous sandstones to a depth which in many places reaches more than 4,000 feet; the exposed edges of the sandstone beds outcrop at high altitudes on the flanks of the great dividing range, where they receive a considerable rainfall. Nearly everywhere within the limits of these widely extending beds of porous sandstone the boreholes which have intersected the porous beds have yielded

large supplies of water under considerable pressure. On the other hand, excavations outside the limits of the porous sandstone have yielded no water under pressure.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA.—Approximate plan showing the course of the St. Joseph and Biarur rivers. Scale, about 3.5 miles to an inch.  $8^{\circ} - 8^{\circ} 55' S.$ ;  $146^{\circ} 20' - 147^{\circ} 10' E.$  *Annual Report of the Administrator of Papua for year ending June 30, 1907.* Melbourne, Victoria, 1908.

Shows the route of explorers, government roads, native tracks, and the limit of districts where one and the same dialect is spoken.

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#### EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Bartholomew's "one-inch-to-mile" Map of the Isle of Wight. With inset plans of Ventnor and Ryde. The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, Edinburgh, 1908. (Price, 1s.)

The contour intervals are tinted to show elevations. Railroads and nomenclature are in black and wagon roads are differentiated as first-class, good, and passable. A pocket guide containing all information required by tourists accompanies the map.

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AUSTRIA.—G. Freytag's Verkehrsplan der K. K. Reichshaupt-und-Residenzstadt, Wien. Scale, 1:15,000, or 1,250 feet to an inch. Verlag v. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1907. (Price, K. 1.50.)

The city wards are shown in colours. The street names are very plainly printed and all information relating to the means of communication throughout the city, such as tramway and omnibus routes, main and branch post-offices and postal districts, telegraphs and telephone offices, cab stands, and steamboat docks are given without confusion. The house numbers at the street corners are given, and heights are in meters. Bound in with the map is a map of the Floridsdorf ward on the east side of the Danube, recently taken into the city. Also a small sketch map of the city showing the municipal divisions and the surrounding regions. An index to all public and show buildings, parks, etc., is printed, with references to figures and letters on the map margin, so that every feature of special interest may readily be found on the map. This is one of the superior maps, to facilitate travel in Austria-Hungary, issued by this firm.

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GERMANY.—Nationalitäten-Karte der Provinz Ostpreussen. Von Paul Langhans. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Deutsche Erde*, No. 1, Vol. 6, Gotha, 1907.

Colours show the percentages of the German population and the areas of predominant German, Polish, and Lithuanian elements. *Deutsche Erde* had previously printed similar maps of West Prussia, Posen and Silesia.

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THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Bartholomew's Reduced Survey Maps of the Channel Islands. Includes Guernsey, scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to an inch; Jersey, 3.5 mile to an inch; Sark,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to an inch; Alderney, 9-10 mile to an inch, and a small map of the Channel Islands, scale 24 miles to an inch. The Edinburgh Geographical Institute, Edinburgh, 1907. (Price, 1s.)

This is one of the fine tourist maps issued in colours by John Bartholomew & Co. The main driving roads are shown in red, and private roads and foot paths are indicated. Heights of the land above low water are in figures. Contours of the surrounding sea-floor are given, and the hills and ranges are indicated by hachuring. Cultural features, including all houses outside the towns, are represented, and all information which tourists and cyclists may derive from a first-class map is given.

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RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—Caucasia. Scale, 1:2,027,520, or 32 statute miles to an inch. Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, Edward Stanford, Agent, London, 1906. (Price, 2s.)

The Caucasus topography in its broader features is shown in brown tints. The comparatively large scale permits the use of more detail than is often seen in maps of the Caucasus. As in all General Staff maps, which are expected to serve military purposes if necessary, especial attention is given to roads and railroads; the place-names are also very numerous.

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#### ATLASES.

UNIVERSAL TASCHEN-ATLAS.—(Edition for 1907.) By Prof. A. L. Hickmann. 64 Maps, Tables and Diagrams, and 64 pp. of statistical text. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna and Leipzig, 1907.

All the maps are excellent, and those of Europe are large enough to present clearly the leading towns, the most important railroads and steamship routes, and even the characteristic topographic forms. The folding map showing international communications is one of the best that has appeared in a pocket atlas. For the countries outside of Europe, the maps are so small that only a few leading facts can be given. The countries of North America, for example, are found only on the sheet of that continent on a scale of 1:60,000,000. The atlas has a great amount of information in text and tables relating to races, religions, languages, census statistics, money, weights and measures, agriculture, manufactures, coins, etc. Map-houses in our country that publish pocket atlases may profit by consulting this and other similar works issued abroad.

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CRAM'S QUICK REFERENCE ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.—Edited by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron. Containing 111 Newly Engraved Maps and over 42,000 Index Entries. Geo. F. Cram, New York and Chicago.

This little atlas bears copyright of 1907. The preface declares that "New discoveries and the results of exploration have been properly placed on these maps to within less than a month of going to press." Unfortunately, this statement is misleading. On the Arctic sheet, for example, the farthest north of Peary, announced to all the world early in the fall of 1906, is not indicated. Not one of the large islands to the north of the Parry Archipelago, which Capt. Sverdrup added to the Arctic chart five years ago and which were mapped on a large scale in his book published in 1904, is shown. There is no indication of the long range of the Endicott Mountains, stretching across Alaska from east to west, which greatly changed our ideas of the topography of northern Alaska and has been prominent on all our official maps for two years. The fact that there are over 42,000 place-names on the sheets is no merit in a pocket atlas, where maps are necessarily on a very small scale. The map of New

York State, for instance, is so crowded with place-names that many rivers and all the mountains have to be sacrificed, so that the surface of the State seems to be as level as a floor. What is the use of all these town-names on a map so small that not a third of them can be shown? In a bit of Greene Co. we see the hamlet of Lexington, while the neighbouring towns of Hunter, Windham, and Prattsville, all much larger and more important, are not given. The maps are produced in a style that is obsolete in all countries where modern methods of cartography have come into general use.

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## BOOK NOTICES.

**Climate. Considered Especially in Relation to Man.** By **Robert DeCourcy Ward.** xv and 372 pp., 34 Illustrations, and Index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1908.

Mr. Ward has produced a book that may be read with profit by any intelligent person and will also serve admirably as supplementary reading for students of climatology. The introduction, for the most part a very condensed synopsis of the first six chapters of Hann's "Handbook of Climatology," gives a systematic discussion of the elements of climate and their treatment. The author presents very fully the different classifications of climatic zones and climates, illustrating the subject with German charts. A chapter each is given to a simple and vivid description of the climates of the tropical, temperate, and polar zones, illustrated by typical curves of temperature, rainfall, and cloudiness, which the author specially prepared for the book. Chapter VII presents a survey of some of the relations between weather and climate and a few of the more important diseases, the only summary of the kind that is accessible to the general reader. The chapter considers tropical death-rates, hygiene in the tropics, and the acclimatization of the white race in the tropics.

In three chapters the life of man in the tropics and in the temperate and polar zones is considered. The voluminous subject is not discussed in detail but the author has aimed to give a clear insight into it by presenting typical illustrations here and there. "The coördination of many illustrations of the control of climate over the life of man by climatic zones gives an adequate emphasis to the climatic factor which has hitherto been much neglected." The final chapter deals with historical and periodical changes of climate, a topic of great popular interest. The general subject is, of course, of vital importance to the human race and it is treated in a manner so clear and readable that the book is pre-eminently adapted for wide usefulness.

**Personal Hygiene in Tropical and Semi-Tropical Countries.** By **Isaac Williams Brewer.** F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1908. (Price, \$1.)

Dr. Brewer has condensed in this little volume a great deal of practical information concerning the maintenance of health in such regions as the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, and other parts of the tropics. He conveys his message in plain